HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1822. No. 127.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

. Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A CAMP-MEETING will commence on Saturday the 20th of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in Surry county, about three miles north west of Jonesville, for Iredell circuit, and conclude on the Wednesday following.

A Camp-Meeting will commence on Saturday the 3d of August, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in Caswell county, three or four miles north west of M'Cauly's store, and one mile west of the Rev. James Bouldin's, at a new meeting house called Prospect, for Caswell circuit, and conclude the Wednesday following.

The Yadkin District Conference will commence on Wednesday the 14th of August, at Mount Zion meeting house, in the lower part of Stokes county. At the same time and place a Camp-Meeting will be held for Guilford circuit.

☞ The editor of the Star will please to insert the above appointments in his paper.

LEWIS SKIDMORE.

June 15.

The North-Carolina Baptist

society for Foreign and Domestic Missions, will convene at Raleigh, on Saturday the 3rd day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M. and continue three days.

The Country-Line Asso-

ciation will convene at Harmony, alias Campbell's Meeting-house, ten miles north west of Hillsborough, on Saturday the 17th of August, and continue three days.

The above meetings will commence with public preaching, which will continue from day to day during their sitting.

July 3. 25—

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Chapel-Hill, N. C., July 1, 1822.

A
John R. Allison,
Wm. B. Armstrong,
Wm. Anderson.

B
Elisha Bevell
Robert H. Boothe,
Fearrington Burnett,
John B. Bowers,
Samuel Brewer.

C
Thomas Coulter,
Benjamin Cole,
Andrew M'Craig,
John G. Chalmers,
Joseph W. Clay.

D
Charles D. Donoho,
Richard Davis.

E
Richard Edwards.

F
Richard L. Fearn,
Edward Field.

G
Josiah T Granberry,
Mrs. Gilmore, 2

H
George Herndon,
John Herndon,
James G. Hall,
Miss Ann Harvey,

J
Charles W. Johnston,

K
Bryant Kittrell, 2

L
Benjamin T. Long.

M
Henry Moore,
William Merritt,
Matthias E. Manly,
John Morgan, 2

O
George Oldham,
Holady R. Oldham.

P
John M. Pearson.

R
Prestly Rottenberry,
James Reives,
Charles L. Ridley.

S
David Sanders,
John Stroud,
David L. Swain,
Richard Smith,
Honori M Saffander,
Gray Sills, 2

T
George Terry,
Miss Mary M. Trice.

W
Robert P. Williamson.

Henry Thompson, *P. M.*

Chapel Hill, July 8. 26—

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the tract of land whereon I now live, containing

One hundred & forty Acres,

with a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn and other out houses; also a good apple orchard, and a small peach orchard; lying about six miles south west from Hillsborough. I will take a wagon in part pay, and will give one or two years credit for part of the money.

Burrus Estis.

Orange county, July 5. 26—3w

NOTICE

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Granville county, nine miles west of Oxford, on the 1st of August, a small gray Mare, nine years old, branded with the letter T on the left shoulder, and all round when escaped from me. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said mare, or information so that I get her again, and all reasonable expenses paid.

William Jackson.

July 6. 26—3w p

FRESH IMPORTED GOODS.

H. G & Wm. H. Bowers,

PETERSBURG,

HAVE just received from New York, by the schooners Phœnix and Belvidere, fifty-one packages, comprising an extensive and elegant assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

adapted to the summer sales, which have been purchased on the best terms, and are offered for sale cheap for cash, or approved credit.

Petersburg, Va. June 15, 1822. 25—1m

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C., July 1, 1822.

A
David B. Alsobrook,
Joseph Alison,
P. P Ashe,
Mrs. Susanah Aspin,
James Andrews,
James Adkinson.

B
Mr. Bruce, 2
James Bird,
David G. Brandon, Esq.
Miss Sarah W. Bryant,
Green Bowers,
Wm. Baldwin,
Robert Brinkley,
Mark Barbee,
Andrew Burns,
Manfeal Benosett,
Warren Ball,
Henry Berry
Ransom Ballin,
Charles Bruce,
Rachel Brase,
Lydia Badger.

C
The honorable Circuit Court, clerk of, Hillsborough district
Clerk of Orange county,
Betsey Cate,
Robert Crusert,
Robert Cates,
Ephraim Cook,
John W. Carden,
Hugh Cain,
James Childs,
John R. Cummings,
Martha Craft,
William Cabe,
Charles Cox,
Thomas Christian,
Willis Carroll,
Abram Crabtree,
Branch Chalkley,
Catherine Collins,
John Carrington, 2.

D
Susanah Durham,
Rebecca Dickey,
Wm. E. Derrick,
Zachariah Dickey,
Mrs. Devereux,
Judge Donnell,
Edward Davis,
Elizabeth J. Dodson.

E
John Ephlan
William Cain, sen.
Burris Estes,

F
Chesley F. Fausett,
Robert Fisher, Esq.
John Farron.

G
Daniel Green,
Thomas Garrott.

H
Howel T. Hicks,
John Horn,
John Haywood,
Morgan Hart,
Isaac Holt,
Alex G. Hall,
Wm. Huntington, 2
Archibald Haralson,
Elizabeth R. Hage,
John H. Hill,
Ann J. Hill,
James Hart,
Frederick Horner,
George Horner,

J
Samuel Hollyway.

K
Keneth M. Jones,
George R. Jordan.

K
Wm. Kirkland,
Wm. Knight.

L
Thomas Loring, 2

M
Col. Joseph Moore,
Alexander H. Mebane,
Betsey Moore,
A. D. Murphey, 2
Wiley P. Mangum, 3
Hugh Montgomery.

N
James Newel

P
Mr. Phillips,
Wm. Paisley,
Wm. Pickett, jr.
Hon. Benjamin Pusce,
Henry G. Parish,
James Palmer,
David Parks,
Wm. N. Pratt,
Thomas Pickett, 2
Dan Paterson,
Samuel Paisley.

R
John Rogers,
Delila Rhodes,
James Ray,
Thomas Ruffin,
Saml Johnston Rhodes,
David Ray,
Mrs. Elizabeth Read,
Sarah Raspberry,
John Redding.

S
Abner Spencer, 2
Rebert T. N. Smith,
Thomas Scarlett,
David Strayhorn,
H. N. Spencer,
Joseph Stubbins,
Sarah Smith,
Col. John Stockard,
The Sheriff of Orange County, 2
John Stroud, 2
John P. Smith, 2
John Scott.

T
Doct. N. Turner,
James Turner,
Josiah Turner,
Enoch Thompson,
Joseph Tate,
Wm. B. Tillotson.

U
John Unsted,
Halling Usher.

V
R. Vickers,
Jessee Vincent.

W
Wm Wilkerson,
Levin Woods, 2
Wm. Whitthorn,
Wm. White.
Caleb Wilson,
Wm. Watson,
Rev. Rufos Wiley,
James Webb,
Isaac Watson,
Mr. White,
Margaret Watson,
John Witherspoon.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

July 8. 26—

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the westward, will, on Tuesday the 30th of July next, offer for sale to the highest bidder, his plantations, containing

Six hundred and fifty Acres,

lying in the county of Orange, one mile west of the Hawfields meeting-house, and three miles east of Murphey's mills, on the post road leading from Hillsborough to Salem. The situation is as healty as any in the state, affording excellent water, and accommodated with a commodious dwelling house with seven rooms and three fire-places, also a store-house, and all necessary out houses, with a good barn and stables. The land is as well adapted for the culture of corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, as any in this section of the state, and is well timbered; a sufficient quantity is cleared for eight or ten working hands, comprising eight or ten acres of meadow of a superior quality, and good orchards. All of which the subscriber will sell on that day, either in one, two, or three tracts, to suit purchasers, one half of the payments will be cash, or likely negroes on taking possession, for the other half a credit of twelve months will be given, or negroes in payment for the whole will suit the subscriber. Gentlemen from the eastern part of the state wishing to purchase are invited to come and view the premises.

George Allen

N. B. Purchasers can have the refusal of my corn, wheat and oat crops.

Hawfields, Orange county, May 3. 21—ts

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE fall session of the Hillsborough Academy, will commence on the first Monday after the fourth of July, and terminate on the fourth Saturday in November, under the care of

John Rogers, *Principal.*

June, 25. 24—

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at auction, at my dwelling house in the town of Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 17th of July next, a quantity of valuable

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

together with

Two valuable Negroes, a man and a boy. Nine months credit will be given for all sums over ten dollars; for all sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, approved endorsed negotiable notes will be required. Cash for all sums under ten dollars.

John Van Hook. jr.

N. B. I wish to rent the Houses and Lot whereon I now live, in the town of Hillsborough, until the first day of January next. The improvements are, two dwelling houses, one of which is a large two story building well finished, with a large and convenient kitchen underneath; the other is a single story building, with two convenient rooms: also a smoke house, corn crib, barn, and four large stables; to which is attached a large garden, well stocked with a variety of vegetables.

This property is situate on the main street, about one hundred paces north of the market house, and will be found a pleasant situation for a private family, or an excellent stand for a house of entertainment. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises.

John Van Hook, jr.

June 18. 22—tds

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1822.

Abner B. Bruce et uxr. admrs. et al, complts.

vs.

Frances Child and Wm. M'Kerall, defendants.

THE death of William M'Kerall, one of the defendants in this cause, being suggested at this term, It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the executors, administrators, or other proper representatives of the said William M'Kerall, deceased, be and personally appear before the judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, wherefore the said suit shall not stand revived against them and they be made parties defendants, and the same proceedings be had and carried on against them in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes, as would have been done had the said William M'Kerall survived and the suit have been carried on against him. Test,

James Webb, C. M. E.

Price adv. $3 50 22—6w

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber has received seven or eight pair of handsome stones, for graves, from two to four feet long, faced and headed sufficiently wide to receive any inscription usually put on grave stones. Those wishing to procure such an article can have the inscription put on in a handsome manner by the subscriber; and if none now on hand should please those who want, almost any size can be obtained at short notice.

The stones were taken from a quarry about eighteen miles below this place, and are of a light grey colour, but little inferior to marble, and will cost from four to ten dollars per pair, exclusive of lettering. Specimens of the stone and lettering can be seen on application.

Wm. Huntington.

May 14. 18—

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	23 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

Education for the Deaf and Dumb.

THE Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, being now completely organized, and under the care of David G. Seixas, an experienced teacher of that description of persons, is ready for the reception of pupils. Applications made by parents or guardians to the undersigned gentlemen, will meet with prompt attention.

Richard Pevall, No. 115, S. 9th-st.
Washington Jackson, No 73. S. th-st.
Wilham Price, No. 36, N 9th-st.
Nicholas C. Nancrede, corner of 5th and Powell streets.
John Swift, No. 38, S 6th-st.

Committee of General Superintendance.

☞ Editors of newspapers in the several states of the union, are requested to give the above advertisement a few insertions.

June 26. 25—

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Back Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded, to attend at Mason Hall, on Monday the 22d of July next, together with your noncommissioned officers and musicians, equipt for drill; and on Tuesday the 23d you will attend with your respective companies, equipt as the militia law directs, and to be in readiness to march to the field precisely at eleven o'clock A. M. By order.

Hunter M'Culloch,

Adjutant

June 18. 22—p

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Cain Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded, to attend at your usual battalion muster ground, on Thursday the 25th of July next, together with your noncommissioned officers and musicians, equipt for drill; and on Friday the 26th you will attend at the same place with your respective companies, equipt as the militia law directs, to be ready to go on parade precisely at eleven o'clock A. M. By order.

Hunter M'Culloch,

Adjutant of the 2d Regiment O. C. M.

June 18. 22—p

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice.*

PICTURE OF THE UNITED STATES,

By a distinguished Foreigner.

Sismondi, the author of the History of the Italian Republics, of a History of the Literature of Southern Europe, and of various tracts on political economy, all of great excellence and established reputation; who has been proclaimed by the Edinburg Review to be the first historian of his age, and is considered by the French Institute as one of its most brilliant and able members, has published in the March number of the Paris Journal, called *Revue Encyclopedique*, a copious article upon Miss Wright's *Views of Society and Manners in America.* He dwells with great delight upon the picture which the fair author has drawn of these states; contemplates every thing on this side of the water with the kindliest eye and the most liberal spirit, and pursues a strong comparision between American well-being and tranquillity on the one hand, and the miseries and disorders of Europe on the other. The language, sentiments, anticipations, of the illustrious historian, whom we should not hesitate to place at the head of the literati of France, from a remarkable contrast to all that we have seen from the pens of the British reviewers and politicians generally, respecting the American people and their institutions. From a British statesman and scholar of the principles and dispositions of Sir James Mackintosh, the friend of Sismondi, we might expect a similar train of idias and freedom of testimony, but from none other of the same rank, whether whig or tory, who is now within our recollection. We could wish to present our readers with the whole of Mr. Sismondi's review; it is however too long for the room which we have to spare, and we must therefore confine ourselves to a few extracts.—What he has said of America ought not to remain entirely unknown to Americans. In Europe it carries with it the highest authority. *Walsh.*

"In the midst of the animosity of the parties which divide our old Europe, in the midst of the political passions, which the convulsions of more than thirty years have excited in all her divisions, a general gloom overspreads our ancient continent. The evil cannot be denied, although we may not agree in touching its cause. Factions, with their opposite opinions, are always ready to accuse their adversaries of the persecutions which one portion of society experience, and the insecurity felt by the other. The evil, I say, is every where before our eyes; here, we have seen a crowd of estimable men consigned to prison; there military commissions pursuing dispersed *guerilla* parties—secret proceedings of the Italian tribunals have covered Europe with fugitives, and the *ordonnances* of Germany extinguish the ancient glory of her Universities. In Ireland the insurrection of the peasantry suffering from famine, are suppressed by the executioner. In the East, Turkey and Greece exhibit a scene of horror—the writhings of an agony which cannot be contemplated without shuddering.

"When the present is so melancholy, when the future is so dark, one finds an ineffable repose of mind and heart in looking towards a new world, where all is full of happiness and hope—towards a new world, where twenty two republics, free from the trammels which schackle us, from the obstacles and doubts which arrest us in all our projects of public good, advance gloriously in the career of human perfection and universal prosperity. Among them, labor is always in demand, and well paid—there, he who toils, lives in plenty and reaps the fruits of his exertion; while in Europe, whoever contributes by the labor of his hands to the creation of wealth, is almost certain not to share in its advantages. All inventions and discoveries in America go to the benefit of every class; which is not the case with us—all there have some leisure for recreation and instruction; all read and write and take an interest in public affairs—all may marry early and look without alarm upon the increase of their families."

"This prosperous condition of the labouring classes it is, that makes of free America a world which no lon-

ger resembles ours. It has given dignity to the people, who do not sell their services to each other, but exchange labor and talents; it has placed them above the grosser vices into which the multitude in Europe plunge in order perhaps to blunt the sense of their wretchedness: it attaches them to a country which they know well, to a government which they comprehend, and over which they are worthy to exert an influence; it prevents those popular commotions, those violent tomults, to which the ignorance and abjectness of the people in Europe naturally lead—it maintains between them and the other classes of society that deep feeling of equality, which is founded there upon reality, while with us it is but a fiction of the law." * * * "It would be a mistake indeed to suppose that the prosperity of America is owing to her liberty *alone*—merely to the form of her government. She has great and fruitful advantages in her youth as a nation—her immense and fertile territory yet to be peopled.—But if liberty has not alone produced the felicity of her condition, it alone assures to her the harvest of good fortune—it alone has given her a spring and impulse without example throughout the world. The other parts of the American continent enjoy the same natural advantages as the United States; the greater part of the Spanish and Portuguese provinces are much more highly gifted; but the rapid increase of population, universal comfort, the increase of morality and of knowledge, the boundless diffusion of happiness; are traits seen only in the twenty-two Anglo American republics. The Canadian remains poor and lazy—ignorant and loyal: the Louisanian was still farther behind; but thirteen our fourteen years of connexion with free America, have communicated a new vigor to Louisiana; and that territory so long oppressed, is now one of the most flourishing parts of the union.

"How, indeed, could a government like that of America, fail to secure the prosperity of the nation obedient to it? It has refuted the predictions of all our speculative politicians who reasoned from imperfect experiments in other quarters: it has surpassed even the expectations of all those who take an interest in the preservation of the dignity of man and the progress of freedom and morals. The United States of America have demonstrated that a government may be simply and solely the expression of the national will, without hereditary power or prerogative, without aristocracy, without a balance of privileges, and that, though entirely within the nomination of the people, it is not on that account, the more tempestuous, nor the less scrupulous in respecting all rights. The legislators of Europe have sought to maintain an exact equilibrium between the partizans of monarchial authority, who have consecrated their affections to the hereditary representative of the nation; men powerful by their titles and their wealth, with all the vassal train of aristocracy; new men and new interests with the whole mass of the people. The legislators of America have discarded all such distinctions—they have confounded politically all individuals and classes—they have suppressed all balancing, and yet general factions and parties are going out as it were, instead of increasing in strength and animosity. America is not a democracy; but a great representative republic, which embraces twenty-two others of the same nature. Some writers, while they conceded that popular and federative governments might aim at doing right, contended, however, that they must be always weak, always incapable of struggling with political difficulties. Nevertheless we have seen the Americans, in their last war, recover from their first defeats, full of courage and confidence, display unexpected resources, repel gloriously the armaments of the most powerful of empires, and conquer an honorable peace with the arms of citizens, opposed to veteran soldiers."

From the National Intelligencer.

The Scinwassa Company in the Territory of Michigan.

The inhabitants of the territory of Michigan have adopted a peculiar mode of settling new countries; and the results are marked by a rapidity in their arrival, not hitherto instanced.

Instead of waiting for the slow, groping, wavering proceedings of individuals; instead of completing a county ten or twenty years after the first settler had explore the path, and encountered all the early privations of his desolate situation; instead of determining on a county seat, amidst the clash and collision of a thousand conflicting private and public interests; instead of keeping all the adventurers lingering in years of uncertainty, how to make their calculations; they pursue a course entirely the reverse. A few enterprising persons associate, others quickly follow; with the sanction of proper authority, selecting a region the nearest to that actually last settled, they give a name, a geographical boundary, and a seat of justice to a county, before there is a single settler within it. They then strike a road from the new metropolis to the last connecting point of the former settlements. Immediately a mill is constructed. The emigrant is met, on his very arrival, by gentlemen and committees, who espouse his interests, protect him from imposition, furnish the most ample, authentic, and impartial information respecting every part of the country, and then conduct him to any quarter he desires to visit, to afford him opportunities of personal observation.

In this manner the county of *Oakland*, thirty miles northwest of Detroit, has just been settled. But recently the smoke of a single chimney did not obscure its atmosphere. Under the auspices of the *Pontiac Company*, in two years, it has become a populous and well organized county. The blessings of civilized society are bestowed on the settler, from the first. Public and private edifices, roads, courts, schools, churches, literary, charitable, and religious institutions, gradually arise around him, and impart both comfort and embellishment to his existence.

The Pontiac company is already closing its concerns, though it has been but three years since it was instituted. It is now selling off the whole of its property, in order to dissolve; and it is believed that for every four dollars advanced by its members, there will be a return of more than sixteen—no inconsiderable interest and profit in three years.

In a similar manner, a new county, forty or fifty miles south west of Detroit, is about to be formed; for which the name of *Highland* has been suggested. Its metropolis, it is supposed, will bear the name of *Sciawassa*. The county in contemplation embraces the head waters of all the large rivers of the territory: Grand river, river Raisin, Huron river below, river Rouge, river Huron above, and Sanguina river; and, for fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and abundance of water-power, is excelled, perhaps, by no portinn of the globe of equal extent.

What a delightful task to contemplate the progressive settlement and civilization of the continent of North America! In the course of a few short years, the *Territoy of Michigan*, stretching from lake Superior to Ohio, and embracing two elegant peninsulas, will decorate the spangled banner with a new star, for the *State of Michigan*.

New York Grand Canal.

New York, June 19.

We are informed by a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, that he travelled 160 miles in the new convenient passage boats on the Erie Canal, viz: from Little Falls to Utica, 22 miles.

Utica to Montezuma, by Rome, Syracuse, and Weed's Basin, 96

Crossing from Montezuma over the Seneca River and the Cayuga Marshes, 6 miles, and up the River Clyde 6½ miles to Blockhouse—he again takes the canal and passing the flourishing villages of Lyons and Palmyra to Hartwell's Basin, 42

160

On this route are already seven passage boats, with good accommodations, and hundreds of other boats transporting immense quantities of produce to Utica; and such is the stock in this state, that there is now 100,000 barrels of flour alone on the banks of the canal, that cannot be transported for want of boats—many of which are now building that cost from $100 to $400 each, and carry from 150 to 400 barrels. These boats have taken freight from Montezuma to Utica, a distance of nearly 100 miles at the extremely low rate of 5 cents per cwt. or one dollar per ton, which is about one-tenth the former rate of transporting the same distance by wagons; in this case the owners of the goods paid the tolls, which however are very trifling.

The passage boats are drawn by three horses tandem rigged; the other boats by one or two horses, according to the size of the boat—a boy rides the rear horse, and travels from three to four miles per hour. Passengers leaving Utica at 8 o'clock, reach Weed's Basin, 87 miles, the next morning at 7 o'clock, travelling all night. The charge is only 4 cents per mile, which includes board and lodging, both of which are as good if not better, than the taverns on the road. This is as rapid as the stages travel, much less expensive, no risk of life or limb, and no fatigue or dust attending.

The grand canal is nearly finished from Schenectaday to Little Falls, 56 miles—from Montazuma to Clyde, or Block House, 13 miles; and from Hartwell's Basin to Gennesse river, and from thence to Lockport, 70 miles—all of which it is stated will be filled, and boats allowed to pass, on or before the first day of October next; making 260 or 270 miles, through one of the richest and most valuable parts of the state of New York. Numerous emigrants from the hardy and industrious northern and eastern hive are to be seen transporting themselves and their families, at little or no expense, to settle on the lands bordering on the canal.

Merchants residing in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville, and in Michigan and Indiana, will soon get their goods transported for 1-4 the price they now pay, and save as much or more in the breakage and damage now unavoidable in wagons, besides the saving of half or two-thirds in time; which, in fact, is extending the credit on their goods.

Emigrants and their families must prefer the canal to any other route on every account—expense, time, health, comfort, &c.

The amount of toll already received at the office in Utica this spring exceeds the sum paid the whole of last year, and it is supposed it will amount to 50 or 60,000 dollars. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Penal Jurisprudence.—The great subject of penal jurisprudence begins to arouse the attention of able and reflecting men in the United States. In the course of the next two years, we must expect to see great exertions made for the improvement of the penitentiary system, and for the more nice and judicious gradation of punishments to crimes and offences. We have lately received a very interesting work from New Orleans, from the pen of Edward Livingston, esquire, it being a *Report to the general assembly of the state of Louisiana, on the plan of a penal code for that state.* Mr. Livingston has long been considered as one of the ablest writers, as well as one of the most distinguished jurists in the country, and he is now engaged in a work well suited to his capacity and experience. He prefaces his plan by an introductory address of about 100 pages, written in a style of vivid eloquence, and breathing the sentiments and expressing the opinions of a man well acquainted with his subject. Mr. Livingston rejects capital punishment altogether and in all cases. The following comprise the general punishments which this new code is to adopt: 1, pecuniary fines; 2, degradation from office; 3, simple imprisonment; 4, temporary suspension of civil rights; 5, permanent deprivation of civil rights; 6, imprisonment at hard labour; 7, solitary confinement during certain intervals of the imprisonment to be determined in the sentence. This list exhibits a most striking contrast when compared to the criminal code of Great Britain, which prescribes death for about two hundred offences. Nor can we stop here: it exhibits a contrast scarcely less striking when compared with that portion of the civil law which relates to crimes and punishments, and from which the state of Louisiana has borrowed many of her municipal restrictions, in relation to property, and the practice of her courts. We do not here mean to say, that the penal code in England assimilates itself to the civil law, except in the rigor and cruelty of its provisions.

We are happy that Mr. Livingston is engaged in a work which will not only prove of great importance to the new state of which he is a distinguished citizen, but of much importance to the union at large. We are happy to find that many of his views comport with the views expressed in the report which we lately noticed on the penitentiary system in the United States.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

Claims under the late Spanish Treaty.

Washington City, July 2.

The board of commissioners under the late Spanish treaty adjourned to-day, after a laborious session of three weeks, until the second Tuesday in October next.

We have gathered from a friend, in whom we have entire confidence, and whose opportunities of forming a correct opinion of the merits and indefatigable labors of the commissioners at their late session, a few facts, which in justice to the board, we publish, as they have recently suffered some sharp attacks from different quarters of the union, penned probably on very partial information.

The diligence, wariness, and talent of this forum, as evinced by its decisions, many of which involve important principles of international law, and an accurate and rare knowledge of the local and municipal regulations of other countries, furnish a strong protection of the fund, in favor of real losses against groundless and overcharging claims. At the present session, all cases which had been suspended for reconsideration and further argument, have been determined.—Of these the class of contracts between American citizens and the government of Spain and her colonies, is of the largest amount.

In deciding that the treaty was designed to embrace this kind of claim, the board has not precluded itself from opening any settlement which may have been made with the agents of Spain since the date of the treaty, nor determining the legality and *bona fides* of the contract, as viewed in relation to the obligations of neutrals to belligerant nations. In union with this subject, it has also decided that a foreign domiciliation of a native citizen, either at the time the claim arose, or at the date of the treaty, incapacitates the claimant to participate in the fund.

The licence cases, so called, have been considered, and the board adhered to its first determination, holding that the seizures were not unlawful. In some of these cases, however, where Spain had remitted the forfeitures and ordered a restoration of the property to the real American owners, the board remitted the claims, under the "*Fifth Renunciation*," where such proceedings had taken place as brought them within its provisions.

The prize cases gave rise to a most able, learned, and interesting discussion. A majority of the commission was in favor of their reception where an exclusive property in the prize could be asserted by individuals, but where such property vested in the United States in the first instance, they were rejected.

Cases which had been proved before the commissioners under the Louisiana treaty, but not fully compensated, although if they had not been so proved, they would have been good claims, were rejected.

Several other judgments were pronounced affecting individual claims.

The activity of American commerce, every where and at all times a victim of the wars and revolutions which have distracted the last quarter of a century, has accumulated an immense amount of claims before the board, and renders its duties extremely arduous. Notwithstanding the number of rejected cases, it is understood the amount of claims which are *received* is about seventeen millions of dollars. The great disproportion between this sum and the fund appropriated by Spain, has already excited an anxious vigilance and laudable jealousy, in those who have the distribution of it, to guard against imposition. Such a disposition affords the highest assurance that none but genuine and well supported claims will be finally allowed. No one can well doubt, however, that the fund will fall far short of full imdemnity for the losses of our citizens.

[*Gazette.*

Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival of the ship Robert Fulton, capt. Holdridge, in 40 days from Liverpool, we have received says the New York Daily Advertiser, regular files of London papers to the evening of the 14th and Liverpool to the 16th of May.

The London Courier of the evening of May 13, contains an article from Paris, May 9th, in which the writer says—"I am more firm than ever in my belief of war; and the most distinguished Russians who are in Paris no longer doubt that it will take place. At the same time, he says, there are "some persons whose habits of reflection give authority to their judgment, who entertain the possibility of the maintainance of peace." Their opinions is founded upon the dread of another revolutionary explosion, which is now hardly kept under, and which would inevitably take place throughout Europe, when the armies shall be occupied, and the eastern war would soon become one of force against established powers of subjects against sovereigns.

They hope at least that Alexander feels how much his own interests are identified with those of the other continental powers—that he has too justly appreciated Bonaparte's government, and the twenty years of French conquests not to recollect, that when one throne is subverted, all the rest are shaken. "The French Revolution is the parent of all the revolutions that have succeeded it;" and the emancipation of the United States of America was the cause of the four powers of the New World that have recently proclaimed their independence.

Intelligence from Constantinople, states that the Sultan had not ratified the treaty concluded between the Pacha of Bagdad and the Prince Kerman Shah, and had sent 14000 men against the Persians.

It is mentioned that Mahomet Pacha, one of the generals under Chourschid Pacha, had set out with 12,000 men, to march against the Morea.

A fleet was to sail from Constantinople, with troops destined against the Morea.

Thirty-four sail of the Turkish fleet had arrived at Alexandria on the 14th of March, after their defeat by the Greeks. Several were destroyed in a hurricane on entering the port of Alexandria.

The Pacha of Egypt proposes transporting in 50 vessels a number of Albanian troops, to make a descent upon Cyprus and Candy.

The Isle of Scio was taken on the 22d of March, by 3000 inhabitants of Samos, after a bloody struggle. The Turks were infuriated at the capture.

The Greek cause is stated to have received an important accession of strength. The Greek peasantry of the north of Thessaly and Upper Macedonia having been compelled to take the field to resist the repeated attempts of the Pacha of Salonichi to deprive them of their arms, formed a body of 7000 men, including the best sharp shooters in Greece, and under the command of captains Tasos, Diamentes, and Sapihirokes, proceeded, in the first instance, to occupy the defiles of Mount Olympus, the valley of Tempe, and the banks of Peneus; and thence their numbers increasing on their march, traversed the country as far as Killiderven, on the sea coast.—The Macedonian army then commenced the siege of Berrho.

A body of Turks, sent to its relief by the Pacha of Salonichi, were defeated, and the place surrendered on the 24th of March. This new insurrection has compelled Churschid Pacha to relinquish his plan of marching to the relief of Patras. An entrenched camp, occupied by the Turkish troops under the walls of Patras, is said to have been forced by the Greeks, who, after killing a considerable number of the enemy, carried of 40 pieces of field artillery, sent from Constantinople, and a quantity of ammunition.

The president of the Greek congress has notified to the agents of the European powers, that all the ports of Orete are in a state of blockade.

Napoli di Romania, was on the point of capitulating at the date of the latest advices from Zante (the 4th of April.)

Englishman.

Aix La Chapelle, May 7.

According to a letter from an eminent personage at Vienna, Austria and Russia are agreed on the policy which they will observe on the affairs of Turkey. Farther, the latter power, it is said, has consented not to open the campaign against the Turks, except in the case that every medium of conciliation prove unavailing, and that, should the divan persist in its resolution of the 28th of February last, the Russian armies shall not commence hostilities until the troops of the other powers, (probably Austria and Prussia,) shall have arrived at the positions assigned them. It is added that in order to the final arrangement of this important affair, the ministers of the five great powers will meet at Vienna in the course of June next, to open new conferences. This is what has given rise to the report of an approaching congress in the capital of Austria.

Journal de Paris.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

We have been favoured, says the Boston Palladium, by Mr. Topliff, with Gibraltar Papers to the 18th of May.

They have published the final decision of congress in favour of South America.

The Cortes has approved the appointment of an intendant for Panama, the organization of the civil secretary's office in Porto Rico, and the establishment of schools in every corps of the army.

The Spanish government has taken offence at some proceedings in Turin, and re-called its charge d'affaires.

The Algerines have rejected the late Spanish overtures, and hostilities are expected against the Spanish shipping.

The ruling party in Carthagena refuses to receive the commandant appointed by government, and arms have been resorted to to resist him.

The Spanish Cortes have authorized government to banish bishops, &c. for offences, and seize their temporalities.

Many Spanish salaries have been reduced from 5 to 37 per cent.

The court of Rome has rejected an offer of $9000 as the aggregate for all license fees.

The French government has prohibited Spanish newspapers being brought into France.

Near Seville 16 persons were killed by lightning in one storm.

The occurrences in the Brazils have caused much agitation in the Portuguese Cortes.

Foreigners are not to be permitted to reside in Portugal without giving security for their good behaviour.

The Portugues Cortes has conferred on the government, for one *month*, the extraordinary power of removing officers or private individuals from one place to another in the kingdom, without previous trial, wherever it may deem it necessary for the preservation of tranquility.—

The Portuguese editor remarks, that between ruin and salvation the choice cannot long be doubtful.

A letter has announced that a great ferment prevails in the canary Islands, and every thing shows an intention in the natives to declare themselves independent.

Major Kreuger, on a mission from his Swedish majesty to the emperor of Morocco, arrived at Gibraltar, May 15.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the Alciope, the editors of the New York Gazette, have received the Times of Monday the 20th of May, which containing nothing but the following, proves its barrenness:—

London, May 20.

French papers of Thursdry arrived in the course of yesterday. They contain nothing worth extracting. The pope is said, in a letter from Rome of the 21st April, to be in a very declining state of health. He fell from mere weakness in entering his chamber, after holding the last consistory. From the uncertain state of the negociations between Turkey and Russia, the diplomatic commu-

nications between St. Petersburg and Paris are watched with anxiety. All the papers announce that on Wednesday, an extraordinary courier arrived from Petersburgh with dispatches for M. Pozzo di Borgo.

Since writing the above, French papers of Friday have arrived. The elections for renewing the chamber of deputies by a fifth are now proceeding with great activity, and absorbing every other interest in France. From the organization of the electoral college of Paris, we have reason to infer that the left side will obtain the ascendant. Among the candidates is M. Fernaux, the great manufacturer, a man whose conduct is as moderate as his principles are liberal. Paris being the residence of the agents of government, and consequently the focus of ministerial influence, the result of its elections, if favorable to the liberal party, may be regarded as pretty decisive of the general feeling of France on the late proceedings of the executive.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' SHIP FRANKLIN.

Painful Intelligence.—By the ship Carolina Ann, capt. Coffin, from Valparaiso; the Editors of the Gazette have received letters from officers on board the Franklin 74, confirming the report and detailing the painful particulars of the loss of a boat's company belonging to that ship. The following is an extract from one of our letters:

"On Tuesday, the 19th inst. (May) a most melancholy and deplorable event occurred in this bay. On the morning of that day, a party consisting of seven officers, viz. Lieut. James N. Perry, Dr. Cornelius C. De Puy, midshipmen Robert Marshall, John Cremer, Edward Preble, Robert B. Coffin, and Reubin Pinkham, and three seamen, named John Smith, 1st. Melancton C. Read, and William M'Daniels, all belonging to the Franklin, left the ship in one of her boats, with the design of visiting Quintera, a small town sixteen miles to the northward of this place, formerly the residence of lord Cochrane. On nearing the shore, they unexpectedly found a high surf rolling in, and attempting to pass through it, in order to gain the usual landing place, the boat was overwhelmed by a tremendous surge, which capsized her and threw the whole party into the sea. Midshipman Pinkham and the lad M'Daniels were the only persons who escaped to relate the dreadful tidings!—Messrs. Marshall and Cremer, although excellent swimmers, disappeared very soon, and it is supposed were carried down by one of the seamen who was unable to swim, as he was seen holding Marshall by the coat.

"Dr. De Puy and Mr. Preble, neither of whom could swim, were supported and repeatedly placed on the bottom of the boat, through the cool and intrepid exertions of lieut. Perry and midshipman Pinkham; but they were as often overwhelmed and dashed asunder.—When every effort had been baffled, and the two former had disappeared, lieut. Perry and young Coffin were seen buffeting the waves, and cheerfully encouraging each other in their endeavours to reach the shore. Another and another and another surge engulphed them, and their fate was irrecoverably sealed! It is believed that Perry, being an excellent swimmer, might have gained the shore; but his strength was completely exhausted in nobly exerting himself to save his unfortunate companions.

"On this painful occasion, I feel unequal to the task of delineating the characters or touching upon the individual worth of the deceased. The tear which still glistens in the eye of every one on board, from the commodore to the youngest lad in the ship; and the sympathetic sorrow depicted in the countenances even of strangers on shore, declare in mute eloquence that we have suffered a heavy and irreparable loss!

"On the 21st the flag of the Franklin was displayed at half mast, which token of respect was followed by commodore Hardy's ship, the Chilian squadron and the ships of all nations in port; and on Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Andrews (chaplain of the Franklin) delivered an impressive and appropriate discourse on board, which was listened to with deep interest by the ship's company, and a large number of our countrymen from shore.

"The body of one of the seamen was found several days since, and decently buried at Quintera. Four more bodies were found yesterday, and the party which was detached this morning to pay the last sad tribute to their remains has not yet returned. If I can procure their names in time, they shall be inserted in this letter."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 17.

The board of commissioners for the adjustment of claims under the treaty with Spain, which has been for some time sitting in this city, yesterday adjourned to the third Tuesday in October next. They did not extend the time for claimants to file their memorials.

National Intelligencer.

It is said, that Mr. Clay of Kentucky is about to proceed as chargé des affaires for the United States to the Columbian Republic. This is the same grade which Don M. Torres fills from that Republic.

It is understood that the President has tendered to Cæsar A. Rodney, Esq. of Delaware, a mission to one of the Republics of South America, and that Mr. Rodney has made choice of that to Buenos Ayers. We understand that he is now at Washington.

We understand, says the Boston Palladium, of June 28, that gen. Dearborn, ambassador to Portugal, will take passage for Europe, in the new ship Spartan, to sail about the 8th of July.

The Colombian Republic declared Independence on the 5th July—the 4th was the day fixed upon by the congress—but the promulgation was unavoidably delayed by circumstances.—However, both days it is said, are commemorated in that country.

The loss of the boat belonging to our Franklin ship of war is confirmed. The following persons met a watery grave, viz:

Lieut. James A. Perry; Dr. Cornelius E. De Puy, naturalist; Midshipmen John Creamer, Robert Marshall, Edward Preble, and Robert B. Coffin; and John Smith and W. B. Reed, seamen.

Treaty of Ghent.—General Peter B. Porter, the hon. Anthony Barclay, commissioners under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, together with the agents and secretaries, met in Oneida, New York, on Tuesday last, and after a session of four days, concluded amicably the decision of the article submitted to their arbitration. We understand nearly 3,000 Islands have been surveyed and adjudicated upon, many of which are of great value and national importance:—We may, therefore, soon expect to see the fertile islands of the north and west, cleared of the bands of smugglers and renegadoes who have infested and *squatted* on them, and their places supplied by the enterprising and industrious farmers of this and the eastern states.

Onedia Observer.

The last accounts from Havana state that the yellow fever is raging there, and is very fatal among strangers. Almost every American vessel in port had lost some of the crew.

Thirty-three persons have been indicted by the grand jury of Philadelphia, for having been concerned in a riot at the election in St. Mary's church in April last.

The Shakers.—It has been decided in Kentucky, that the law which authorised the imposing fines by a court martial, on the Shakers, for not attending ordinary musters, is unconstitutional and void, as the religious tenets of that society forbid them bearing arms; and the property seized by the sheriff for such fines, was restored

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Mr. James W. Langly, of Plymouth, (N. C.) was stopped last Thursday, in Gates county, (N. C.) by a negro fellow, who attempted to rob, threatening him with a long two edged knife. Mr. L. was in his chair—the place was solitary. While the fellow was unlashing his trunk from behind the chair, Mr. L. handed him a bundle of notes, which he had in his pocket. While the negro was examing them, Mr. L. drew a pistol from under his coat behind, and shot him down. He then dismounted and finished *Pomp*, (for so he called himself,) by a blow or two on the head, with the butt of his pistol. After this summary act of justice, he rescued his trunk, repossessed himself of the money, and came on to Norfolk.

A singular, yet not unprecedented occurrence, we are informed, took place on the 4th inst. at one of the public gardens in New-York.

A young woman, decently dressed, but apparently feeble, was sitting in one of the alcoves with an infant in her arms. Near her was a young gentleman, a foreigner, to whom the young lady addressed herself, and begged him to hold her child for a moment until she had adjusted some part of her dress. He was too polite not to yield to her request. In a moment she disappeared in the crowd, and could not afterwards be found. The young gentleman was left with a sleeping infant in his arms, surrounded by his jeering companions, and was perhaps the only person present who could not raise a smile at witnessing his early and unwelcome paternity.

Albany, (N. Y.) July 2.

A gentleman of this city lately visited the venerable CHARLES THOMPSON, secretary of the continental congress in the revolutionary war, at his seat 12 miles from Philadelphia, on the old Lancaster road. Mr. Thomson has reached the advanced age of *ninety three*, enjoys tolerable bodily health, and walks with apparent ease and pleasure to himself; his sight is so good as to enable him to read without spectacles, but he hears with difficulty. His mind is evidently in decay; it is the ruins, however, of superior intellect—far from being puerile, it still bears the impress of greatness, and a familiarity with the best ancient and modern authors. He dwells with peculiar interest on the scenes of the revolutionary war, and relates, with great precision, many anecdotes of its prominent characters.—On being asked what caused such implicit faith to be put in the documents signed by him; he answered, "it was well known that he had resolved, in despite of consequences, never to put his official signature to any account, for the accuracy of which he could not vouch as a man of honour;" and so well was this understood, that when Mr. T. was adopted by the Six Nations of Indians, they emphatically named him "*the man of truth.*"

Georgetown, (S. C.) June 25.

About twelve months ago, a man who called himself Robert M. Gilbert came into this neighbourhood. He professed to be the son of a gentleman of fortune in the state of New York, and that he was taking his pleasure in travelling. By his address and profuse display of money, he imposed on the credulity of many, and among others a widow lady of this place of respectable standing in society, whose hand he obtained in marriage. Having converted her property into money, he carried his wife to New-Orleans, where she was an entire stranger, and has there forsaken her. Information has lately been received, which leaves little doubt that he came last from the neighbourhood of Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, where it is understood he has a wife and several children. Any information in relation of the family of Gilbert, or of his place of refuge, will be gratefully received. Persons who can communicate any particulars concerning him, will please direct their letters to Cleland Belin, Georgetown, S. C.

The two following toasts were given at a late military celebration in Portland.

Mechanics.—The man who adds practice to science, and lives by his own industry, is more noble than a lord.

The Fair daughters of Maine.—Short rations and fatigue duty to the soldier, who would not present arms to that useful department of the recruiting service.

Charleston, June 20.

The court of magistrates and freeholders, convened for the trial of sundry persons of color charged with an attempt to raise an insurrection in this state, after acquitting several, unanimously found the following *guilty*, and passed upon them the sentence of death, to be carried into execution on Tuesday next the 2d July, between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning:

Denmark Vesey, a black man.

Rolla, Batteau, and Ned, slaves of gov. Bennett.

Peter, the slave of James Poyas, Esq.

Jesse, the slave of Thomas Blackwood, Esq.

Charleston, July 3.

Execution.—Denmark Vesey, (a free black man) Rolla, Batteau, Ned, Peter, and Jesse, (slaves) convicted of an attempt to raise an insurrection in this state, were executed, pursuant to sentence, yesterday morning between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.

Cahawba, June 22.

Execution.—Humphrey, the black man who was sentenced to be hung, was on Saturday last, pursuant to sentence, conducted to the gallows, followed by a great concourse of people, both black and white, to witness this solemn and melancholy scene. An awful pause ensued, while every eye intent upon the unhappy convict awaited in anxious suspense the approaching execution. Already had Humprey sent up his humble petition to the throne of mercy. He cast a fond and lingering look upon the surrounding scene, so soon to be wrapt in everlasting night; he takes a last farewell; the bitterness of death has passed; and now the fatal cap seals up his eyes on every earthly object; when lo! the pardon came; and Humphrey is congratulated on his escape from the gallows by receiving 30 lashes.—Some of the negroes evinced their dread of punishment by committing various thefts on their return to town.

Baton Rouge, June 4.

Atrocious outrage.—We understand that last evening whilst Judge Esnault, Mr. Chaumont and Mr. Hiriart were at supper at the house of the latter; some persons disguised in masks, approached the house and fired several guns loaded with buck shot in at the door and windows, which severely wounded Judge E. and Mr. C.; we are happy to learn however, that they are not considered dangerous.

The perpetrators of this daring act suddenly retreated, and have not yet been discovered.

Baltimore, July 2.

Spanish Privateers out!—To the politeness of the supercargo of the schooner King Solomon, arrived here yesterday, in 14 days from St. Johns, Porto Rico, we are indebted for the following information. The schooner Elizabeth, of Georgetown, Col. with a valuable cargo from Laguayra, has been captured by a Spanish privateer, fitted out at St. Johns, and sent into Mayaguez, P. R.

The United States sloop of war Hornet, called off St. Johns about the 6th of June, and sent in a boat. It was reported and believed that the Hornet subsequently re-captured an American brig and schooner which had been captured by the same privateer.

Two large brigs and two schooners had been fitted out and sailed from St. Johns within a month, with orders to capture every vessel coming from the Main, all the ports of which, in possession of the Patriots, were declared in a state of blockade.

This state of things imperiously calls upon the American government to take such measures as will effectually protect their vessels from the spoliations of the Spaniards in those seas.

American.

From St. Croix.—Capt. Baker, of the brig Astrea, who arrived this forenoon in 15 days from St. Croix, informs that on the 14th inst. he was spoken by a cutter sloop, beating up from Porto Rico, six leagues north from St. Thomas, and informed that the Spaniards were going to war with America, and were fitting out Privateers! The cutter had an English flag, and appeared to be sent to windward to carry information, and put herself out of the way considerably to speak to us. On the evening previous we heard a heavy firing, which he informed was at Porto Rico, the wind blowing fresh, did not stop to learn further particulars.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

Extract of a letter from General James Wilkinson, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Mexico, May 11th, 1822.

The transition of these kingdoms from the yoke of despotism, to independence, some people think, has been achieved at too little expense of blood; and therefore they would infer the necessity of civil wars to consumate the important acquisition. I do not esteem such politicians the truest philanthropists, nor the warmest friends of humanity; and my deductions are very opposite to theirs, because the passions and prejudices, the heat and ardour, which accompany the onset of civil contests, form the season of that intemperate conduct, which seldom recurs after the revolutionary storm has blown over, and reason has rescued the helm of state from the hand of violence.

This country cannot, with its diversified population, be exempt from subjects of collision; but I do believe, and I trust in the benign Ruler of human affairs for the result, that there exists too much natural subordination, too much good temper, too much good sense, too much virtue, and too much patriotism among this people, to permit the occurrence of civil contests or counter revolutions, in such extent as to affect the stability of the national councils, or the general happiness and prosperity of the Mexican Empire.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated city of Mexico, May 11, 1822.

I take the liberty, well knowing your penchant for the cause of the Creoles of Spanish America, to introduce to you col. Bradburn and major Thompson, gallant and suffering followers of the great and good Mina, and now officers in the service of this empire—the first is in the entire confidence not only of this government, but of the sovereign people, and is the great favorite of "his serene highness the prince regent and generalissmo" Augustine Yturbide, who, "take him for all in all" is at 38, one of the finest men I ever beheld,—not for his height or muscular force, though not deficient in either, but for the ease, simplicity, and innocence of his unaffected manners—all his movements are graceful, and in every turn more popular than our own Thomas Jefferson, yet he is a lion in combat and is matchless in enterprise and hardihood. He is charged with ambitious views, yet I heard him declare three evenings since, that in closing his public career, he should follow the example of our immortalized Washington—but the country must have a government before he can execute his purpose.

The use of soap instead of oil for the setting of razors and other cutting instruments on a hone is recommended. Its sets quicker, gives a good edge, and removes notches with great facility; it is a more cleanly material, oil being liable to drop on, and soil any thing before sir John Powel; the judge addressed her, 'Prisoner, can you fly?' 'Yes, my lord,' she replied 'Well then,' replied the Judge, 'you may; there is no law against flying.' She then lost her character, but secured her life; for sir John Powell would not convict her even by confession. *Ch. City Gaz.*

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
July	10	83	89	90
	11	80	81	87
	12	81	88	90
	13	85	84	88
	14	82	89	91
	15	81	85	89
	16	76	80	81

A Presbyterian Camp-meeting will commence on the Thursday before the last Sunday in this month, at the Hawfield meeting house, in this county, 12 miles from Hillsborough, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Murphey's mill. The friends of Zion are requested to attend. A number of ministers are expected.

July 16th, 1822.

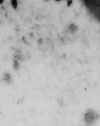
CAMP-MEETINGS.

THE following Camp-Meetings will be held in Neuse District: The 1st at Salem meeting-house, in Orange county, 15 miles from Hillsborough; to commence the 22d, and conclude the 26th of August; the 2d, six miles south of Raleigh, near the main stage road, will commence the 5th, and continue till the 9th September; the 3d, at Mount Pleasant meeting-house, in Chatham county, 10 miles from Chapel Hill, to begin the 12th, and end the 16th of September; the 4th at Kingswood meeting house, in Granville county, 15 miles from Oxford, and 30 from Raleigh, to commence the 20th, and continue till the 30th of September; and on Thursday, the 29th of August, a Local Conference, for said District, will commence in Raleigh, to which the Local Preachers, within the bounds of the district, are respectfully invited.

Wm. Compton.

July 10, 1822.

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27—tf

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to publish the above in his paper for eight weeks.

Land to be Leased.

THE land is the Haw Fields, belonging to the heirs of the late Wm. F. Strudwick, will be leased out for one and five years, on Tuesday the 28th August, 1822. Terms made known at the time, and attendance given, at the Market House in Hillsborough, by

James Webb,
Guardian.

July 17. 27—1m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscribers by John Thompson, we shall proceed to sell on Thursday the 15th day of August next, at the house of the said Thompson, all his perishable estate, to wit: six head of Horses, six beds and Furniture, one Waggon and Gear, his Farming tools; stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Hay, Oats, Wheat, old Corn, and the corn now growing, which will be sold in lots in the field; and many other articles too tedious to mention. Also the plantation will be rented out for one year. Twelve months credit will be given; bond and approved security will be required.

All those indebted to the said John Thompson are requested to make payment to the subscribers immediately, or they will be called on by an officer.

Enoch Thompson, } *Trustees.*
John Young, }

July [illegible] 27—3w

rance; and is sometimes as rapid in its private circulation, as the progress of a sigh or a groan through a fanatical assembly.

I may appeal to you, that I have never been the advocate of what may be called the madness of sanctity; but, if Christianity is to exist at all, my friends, let it exist with some vitality. Let us not substitute in its a place a senseless, motionless statue of marble, however polished or well proportioned. True, our religion is a religion for philosophers; but it is a religion also for men; for poor and ignorant men. It provides consolations, and joys, and hopes, as well as truths. You may sit calmly in your closet, and smile at the imagined raptures and holy musings, as you may call them, of your less informed fellow Christians. But take care that the time do not come, when you may envy them their feelings; take care that your philosophy does not chill the last blood that passes through your heart. You may strive in vain to catch a breath of enthusiasm, to buoy you up in the arms of death. Your religion will not then first descend from the head to the heart; you disdained the aid of the affections in religion, while your attention was engrossed in the affairs of the world, and you had enough of occupation to keep you from too much interest in the affairs of your soul. When you now find it in vain to love the world any longer, when you find that you cannot enjoy the fondness of your friends but a few hours, the soul astonished and alarmed, looks round as it departs, for an object for its affections. But in vain! All before it is comfortless. Not a hold has the fond heart of any thing in the immeasurable void which is deepening around it. God is its judge, but it wants a friend. Jesus was called its teacher, but the soul knows not how to embrace the feet of its deliverer.

But it is still further objected, that the affections are a fallacious test of religious worth; that we are in continual danger of mistaking the fervour of the spirit, for genuine love of God, and transitory movements of the passions, for internal principles of goodness. It is true that the passions are an uncertain guide in religion; and the external and organical expressions of internal feeling are still more illusory. But this is not less than true of every other external indication of moral goodness. The only being whom it is finally important should not be deceived, cannot for a moment be deluded by the most consumate hypocrite, human or superhuman. As to man, though the assertion may be rather extravagant, I hesitate not to say, that we may be as easily deceived in the real character of others, if we judge from their public and visible actions, as if we judged only from their passionate emotions, or signs of high-wrought enthusiasm. I am not more sure of the real internal worth of the man, all whose conduct is regular and punctilious, without passions and without variation, than I am of the enthusiastic and zealous christian. Under the show of regularity, the former may conceal a hard heart and a cunning hand. I am not more sure of the piety of him, who regularly goes up to the sanctuary, and perhaps dozes away his hour, or statedly puts up a lifeless prayer at home, than of his, whose zeal keeps him in the continual ardour of religious exercises, in public and private. Under all this form of godliness there may be hidden much sanctimonious imposition. No, my friends, there is no modification of human conduct, that may not deceive us; and as to self-deception, I know not whether the formal observation of external duty may not sometimes delude us into greater errors with respect too urselves, and encourage a more dangerous self-complacency, than the equivocal glow of the feelings, and agitation of the nerves.—Hence the objection, that the affections in particular, are a fallacious test of real holiness, is of inconsiderable consequence; but it is not of inconsiderable consequence to remember, that he may well be suspected, who on every other subject, is warm and impetuous; but in religion, is indifferent and cold. That man may well be suspected, who takes an active interest in every event that transpires, is busy in every project that is undertaken, but, in religion only, is idle, inattentive, and incredulous. Such a man has not to plead that his feelings are not easily excited, or that his constitutional temperament is lukewarm; and one would think, that, if he were dead to every other sentiment, the immense interest which he himself has at stake in eternity, and the still greater interest of a whole world of living souls, to whom religion is all important, would rouse every latent spark of passion in his breast, and suffer him not to rest in the cause of God, till the affections themselves were quenched in the flood of death.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

MAJOR BAILEY.

Most of our readers must have heard of the noted gambler major Bailey. He has lately published the "Memoirs of his Life," from which the following extract is taken. The avowal of his fears in fighting a duel (says a New York editor) is creditable to his candour, as the general conclusions he forms from his own case of the courage evinced by other duellists are to his judgment. We believe with him that the mere act of fighting a duel is no indication of courage, and that among professed duellists (a class of men, to our credit, not known here) there is not one who did not in his first trial, tremble at least as much as Robert Bailey. *Balt. Morn. Chron.*

EXTRACT.

I visited the Springs in my coach and four, a Mr. Elijah Wigg was there with his coach and four grays, mine were bays; I arrived there first and obtained the best stables for my horses. Mr. Wigg being a very consequential young man and a great shot, could hit a dollar nine times out of ten, he was much of a gallant, and I may add very impudent; he had the impudence to turn out of the stable my four horses and put his in, my servant John, who was a very faithful one, went and turned out Mr. Wigg's horses; there had fallen a rain, and the horses rolled in the mud. Wigg came and asked who turned out his horses, the hostler told him major Bailey's John, he asked for the boy, and the boy came, he beat him with a club until he almost killed him; I was engaged in playing whist with major Willis, Mr Samuel Overton, and Peter Tinsley; the boy came to me shockingly beaten, his head cut to pieces. I asked him what was the matter? he said Mr. Wigg did it; for what John? for turning his horses out of your stable, he had turned out your horses and put his in; I did not wish to vex you by telling you of it, knowing I had a right to turn his out and put in your's as they were our stalls, and because his horses rolled in the mud he beat me as he did; I rose from the table and went see Mr. Wigg; I suppose one hundred spectators were looking at us, I addressed him by saying, Mr. Wigg, by what authority did you undertake to whip my servant as you have, he replied, becausn he is a damn'd impertinent scoundrel, and if you take his part, you are no better than himself; I up with my fist and knocked him down, kicked and cuffed him, and no one offered to take me away from him, every one despised his imperious behaviour; he hallooed enough, but I had given him too much, for he kept his bed two weeks before he shewed himself; and about twenty days after I had flogged him, a colonel Barnhart, a brother in-law to this Mr. Wigg, delivered me a challenge as I was walking by the Spring, I looked at it and said, I know nothing about fighting that way; he observed my outrage upon his brother-in-law demanded satisfaction, and he must have a decisive answer. I told him I must see a friend and he should hear from me; well, sir, said he, see you do it immediately, and walked off; I have been sorry since that I did not treat him as Lord Wigg. I went and shewed the challenge to major Thomas Lewis, a great duellist, he said Bailey you must fight, your standing here is that of a gentleman, and if you do not you will be hissed out of the place, if you say you are not afraid I will be your second; I replied sir, I cannot say so with truth, I never had shot a pistol in all my life, and this gentleman could strike the size of a dollar nine times out of ten shooting at a mark, and what will be my chance; well, come says the major, let me see how you can shoot, and I could not hit a tree the size of a man, at a shot; well says Lewis this will not do, you must take him at handkerchief's length, to which I objected; well then said the major, you must take him at three or six feet distance; no said I, then both will certainly fall; well said the major, I will put you upon a plan to kill him, I will place you twenty yards apart, advance and fire when you please; well said I since I must fight, I suppose this to be the safest way; the major then drilled me, and said, after you are placed at your stations twenty yards apart, and the pistol put into hands cocked, the word will be given advance one, two, or three steps slow, make a feint to fire, but be sure to reserve your fire, he will fire, and you can advance as close as you please; I agreed to the major's plan of fighting. The preliminaries were arranged by the major with my adversary's friend, and five o'clock the next morning was the hour appointed for meeting, and God knows I suffered enough that night; I got the favour of Mr. Samuel Kean to write my will, had it witnessed and locked up in my trunk with a letter to my wife, the key I gave to my servant John; I then repaired to the ground; we were placed and the pistols put into our hands, our seconds threw up for the word. Col. Barnhart, Wigg's second, won it, it was given by him, advance, I did as I had been directed by major Lewis, I advanced three steps, made a feint, and he fired, he missed—my fear was over, I stood my ground instead of advancing and took deliberate aim at him, fired and broke his arm; he fell, I was sure I had killed him, both seconds ran to him, my second halloed to me, I advanced with a faint heart apprehending he might not be dead, and would require another shot, but to my great relief, he handed me his hand and fainted from loss of blood. Dr. Manley dressed the wound, and he was taken to the house, on the second day his arm was amputated.—Much eclat was bestowed on me for my supposed bravery If I may be permitted to take myself as a criterion to judge by, I do most candidly say, that I believe that there is not one particle of bravery evinced by fighting a duel, it is the offspring of a false sense of honor; the most timid man placed in a situation which commands the admiration and flattery of others, surround him by complimentary signals of his superior grade; vanity and pride will supplant reason and reflection, and he instantly becomes a dupe to himself and domineering to others—hence trifles are magnified by him into enormities, and a want of nerve, is supplied by a love of domination.

THE CHURCH YARD.

You have sauntered, perhaps, of a moonlight evening, out of the precincts of the living moving world, to linger and contemplate among the grass-grown memorials of those who are gone—

"The body to its place, and the soul to heaven's grace,
And the rest in God's own time.

An appalling chill shoots through the current of life at the undisturbed and universal silence of the scene—the stars tranquilly shining on the white marble, and feebly illuminating the name which friendship had carved for the slumberer beneath—here the grass waving in rank luxuriance, as if to hide the triumphs and the trophies of death—and there a human bone unearthed from its time-worn sepulchre, a ghastly visitor to the realms of day—a wooden tablet marking the repose of the humble—a cross, the sign of the sleeping believer—and lofty and magnificent memorials over the mortal relics of the wealthy and the great. Ah! who, in such an assemblage as this, can be accounted great?—What gold survives the crucible of death?

We can learn nothing from the living which the dead do not teach us. Would beauty be modest and unpretending, let her quit the ball and the festival for a moment, and carry her toilet to the tomb. Would the proud learn humility—the resentful good nature—the penurious charity—the frivolous seriousness—the bigoted philanthropy;—would the scholar ascertain the true objects of knowledge—the man of the world the true means of happiness here and hereafter—and the ambitious the true source of greatness—let him retire awhile from the living, and commune with the dead. We must all come to the mournful silent level of the grave. Our bones must mingle in one common mass. Our affections should travel in the same path, for they must terminate in one fearful issue. Life is full of facilities of virtue and of happiness;—and when you would neglect or abuse them, go and purify your affections, and humble your pride, and elevate your hopes at the tomb of a friend, when the stars are shining upon it, like the glorious beams of religion on the mansion of death. [*Charleston Courier.*

The parting of friends is death in miniature. You have not, it is true, the glazed eye—the closed lip—the damp flesh—the marble countenance—the ghastly form, and the horrible repose of death; but you feel that which chiefly embitters death, the agony of separation. Yet we part with our friends daily, and there is somewhat of cheefulness mingled with the reluctance with which we take leave of each other. A slight glow on the cheek, a tremulous grasp of the hand, and a few sighs soon dissipated in the surrounding atmosphere, are the fleeting memorials of the severance of the living.

The hope that we may meet again, and the belief that we will meet again—and the confidence that Heaven will continue to us its merciful protection—these are the consoling stamina of happiness. How wretched then must he be, who, in death, hath not hope, because he hath no faith. Religion would, therefore, be a blessing, even if its promises fail of reality. A belief in the superintending goodness of the Deity is a safe and delightful substitute when the wisdom of this world fails, as it must, and its promises die, and its beauty fades, and its hopes are wrecked and desolate. [*Ibib.*

FICTION.

Mr. Fletcher quotes it as the saying of a wise man, that give him the making of all the ballads of a nation, he would allow any one that pleased to make their laws. Lord Bacon takes notice of our taste for fictitious history as a proof of the greatness and dignity of the human mind, and says that the objects of this world, and the common train of affairs which we behold going on in it, do not fill the mind, nor give it entire satisfaction. We create worlds according to our fancy, in order to gratify our capacious desires. Accommodating the appearances of things to the desires of the mind, not bringing down the mind, as history and philosophy do, to the course of events.

HOPE.

It is by hope that we truly exist; our only enjoyment is the expectation of something which we do not possess: the recollection of the past serves us but to direct and regulate those expectations; the present is employed in contemplating them: it is therefore only the future which we may be properly said to enjoy.

WITCHCRAFT.

Law and justice were never administered with more effect than when lord chief justice Holt presided in the King's Bench, for all the terrors of impartiality sat on his brow.

It happened that a poor decrepid creature was brought before him as a sinner of great magnitude. 'What is her crime?' 'Witchcraft.'—'How is it proved?' 'She uses a spell.' 'Let me see it.' A scrap of parchment was handed to him. 'How came you by this?' 'A young gentleman, my lord, gave it to me to cure my daughter's ague.' 'Did it cure her?' 'O yes, and many others.' 'I am glad of it.'

Gentlemen of the jury, when I was young and thoughtless, and out of money, I, and some companions as unthinking as myself, went to this woman's house, then a public one; we had no money to pay our reckoning; I hit upon a stratagem to get off scot-free. On seeing her daughter ill, I pretended I had a spell to cure her; I wrote the classic line you see; so that if any one is punishable it is me, not the poor woman the prisoner." She was acquitted by the jury and rewarded by the judge.

[*Noble's Biog. Hist. p. 164.*]

So late as the year 1759, one Susanna Hannokes, an elderly woman of Wingrove, near Aylesbury, was accused by a neighbor of bewitching her spinning wheel, so that she could not make it go round, and offered to make oath of it before a magistrate; on which the husband, in order to justify his wife, insisted on her being tried by the church bible, and that the accuser should be present. Accordingly, she was conducted to the parish church, where she was stripped of all her clothes to her shift and undercoat, and weighed against the bible; when to the no small mortification of her accuser, she outweighed it, and was honourably acquitted of the charge.

Dodsley's Register, 1759.

IRISH NEGRO.

A negro from Monserat, or Marigalante, where the Hiberno Celtic is spoken by all classes, happened to be on the wharf at Philadelphia when a number of Irish emigrants were landed; and seeing one of them with a wife and four children, he stepped forward to assist the family on shore. The Irishman in his native tongue expressed his surprise at the civility of the negro; who understanding what had been said, replied in Irish that he need not be astonished, for that he was a bit of an Irishman himself. The Irishman surprised to hear a black man speak his Milestan dialect, it entered his mind with the rapidity of Irish fancy, that he was an Irishman, but that the climate had changed his fair complexion.—"If I may be so bold, sir," said he, "may I ask how long you have been in this country?" The negro man, who had only come hither on a voyage, said he had been in Philadelphia only about four months.

Poor Patrick turned round to his wife and children, and looking as if for the last time on their rosy cheeks, concluding that in four months they must also change their complexion; exclaimed, "O merciful powers! Biddy did you hear that? He is not more than four months in this country, and he is already almost as black as jet."

ANECDOTE.

A painter was employed in painting a ship in the river, suspended on a stage under the ship's stern. The captain who had just gone into the boat alongside, for the purpose of going ashore, ordered the boy to let go the painter (that is the rope which makes fast the boat)—The boy who had never been at sea, and was ignorant of the term, ran instantly aft, and let go the ropes by which the stage was held. The captain surprised at the boy's delay, roared out, "You lazy dog why don't you let go the painter?" The boy replied, "He's gone sir, pots and all."

To be on one's Leg's again.

A wealthy merchant who had become bankrupt, was met some time after his misfortunes, by a friend, who asked him how he was going on? 'Pretty well,' said he he, 'I am upon my legs again.' 'How! already?' 'Yes, I have been obliged to part with my coach and horses, and must now walk.'